

# THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 22, 1861.

NO. 162.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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ring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati,  
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tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic position  
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question at present is Union or disunion. The  
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the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as  
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain  
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-  
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F e b r u a r y 22, 1860-ff.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, May 21, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian church. The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message from the H. R. was received by Mr. McClintock, the clerk, announcing their concurrence in a number of Senate bills; also, the passage of several bills which originated in that House, and their concurrence in the Senate amendments to several H. R. bills, and their disagreement to the Senate's amendment to a H. R. bill, and that the H. R. had received official information that the Governor had signed and approved sundry H. R. bills.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. CHAMBERS offered a joint resolution, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a repeal of the act of Congress, allowing the Federal Court to hold terms in Covington, Louisville and Paducah, or to have the State laid off into four districts, and confining the jurisdiction of the court held in each district to that particular district.

The vote was taken on suspending the rules to consider the resolution now, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas 29, nays 8.

Mr. ANDREWS advocated the resolution briefly.

Mr. FISK opposed the resolution in a few humorous remarks.

Mr. CHAMBERS replied to Mr. FISK, and advocated the adoption of his resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON advocated the resolution briefly; he was opposed to repeal of the act, but wished the State laid off into districts, and the courts confined to their respective districts.

Mr. ANDREWS again briefly advocated the resolution, and replied to Mr. FISK.

Mr. TAYLOR also replied to Mr. FISK, and urged the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. GILLIS—A bill for the benefit of school district, No. 65, in Whitley county: referred to the committee on Education.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The rules were dispensed with, and the orders of the day taken up, viz:

A H. R. bill to charter Grove, No. 3, of the Ancient Order of Druids, having been amended in the Senate, the House disagreed to the amendment, the Senate now recede from the amendment.

A H. R. bill to allow personal representatives of non-resident decedents to sue in this State: referred to the Judiciary committee.

A H. R. bill for the benefit of Wm. Henderson, Jr.: referred to the Finance committee.

A H. R. bill to change the lines of Gradyville voting district, in Adair county: passed.

A H. R. bill to establish an additional voting place in district No. 4, in Taylor county: passed.

A H. R. bill to change the boundary of the Newcastle magistrates district, in Henry county: referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

RESOLUTION.

Under a dispensation of the rules, Mr. WHITAKER offered a resolution to request the Governor to furnish the estimate of military appropriations made by Inspector General, referred to in his message as being sent with his message, the same not having reached the Senate: adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GILLIS reported sundry bills correctly enrolled, and they were signed by the SPEAKER and sent to the Governor for his approval and signature.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Military Affairs—Reported a H. R. bill to amend the act for the better organization of the militia of the State, with a substitute for the bill, and pending amendments offered by Mr. WHITAKER, which was also referred to the committee.

The special order for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock was suspended until 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock.

Mr. WHITAKER offered an amendment to the substitute of the committee. [Providing that the Inspector General shall hold no other rank, and exercise any other command, than that exercised and held by Inspectors General in the regular army of the United States, and all laws, or parts of laws, conferring on him any other or higher authority, are so far hereby repealed.]

Before action, the hour arrived for the special order.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  O'CLOCK.

Mr. READ, from the special Military committee, reported a bill for the regulation, and to provide for the arming of the State.

Mr. ANDREWS explained the bill, and showed the difference between this and all the other bills heretofore reported—having the best provisions of all the others, and some additional improvements, in his opinion.

Mr. SIMPSON offered an amendment to the 8th section. [Requires the privates now in the State Guard, as well as those who hereafter enlist in it, to take the oath required in this act, or to be deprived of their arms, and to be dismissed from the service.]

Some debate ensued on this amendment.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved the previous question: negative, by yeas 17, nays 19.

The amendment and bill was further debated at considerable length.

Before any vote was taken, the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the regulation and to provide for the arming of the State.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. SIMPSON to the 8th section of the bill. [See this morning's proceedings for the amendment.]

Mr. GROVER moved a call of the Senate: negative by yeas, 15; nays, 18—it requiring only eight with the SPEAKER to order the call.

The roll was called, and Messrs. DARNABY, GRUNDY, and JENKINS, were absent.

Mr. WHITAKER moved an adjournment: negative: yeas, 8; nays, 27.

Mr. DARNABY and Mr. GRUNDY appeared and took their seats.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to dispense with any further action under the call: rejected.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, as amended, for the original

bill reported by Mr. MACHEN, from the committee on Military Affairs, and it was decided in the affirmative.

[The bill provides for the purchase of muskets, rifles, &c., at a cost of one million three hundred thousand dollars; for the purchase of ammunition, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; for training and instructing, six hundred thousand dollars; the Governor, Inspector General, and Samuel Gill constituted a board of commissioners to purchase and distribute the arms and ammunition, to receive a compensation of \$5 per day, and necessary expenses while actually engaged; all able-bodied male citizens from forty to fifty years of age, and all over fifty who may choose to join, to constitute a home guard. The remainder of the bill, which is quite lengthy, provides for the establishment and arming of a home guard, and will be published in full when it shall become a law.]

Mr. TYE moved the previous question: rejected.

Mr. F. NEIL withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. BURNAM moved the previous question: carried.

The whole subject was then referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. HITT, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry enrolled bills, which were signed by the SPEAKER.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. IRELAND offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives,* That the committee on Federal Relations inquire into, and report to this House, whether arms have been purchased, and whether efforts have been made by bodies of men, or an individual, or individuals in Kentucky to procure arms from outside of Kentucky, to arm bodies of men, or individuals in Kentucky, with a view to aid, or assist in the secession of Kentucky from the Federal Union, and that said committee have power to send to persons and papers.

MILITARY BILL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to arm the State.

The question under consideration was the motion made by Mr. ELLIS to refuse to strike out the names of the Governor, Inspector General, and Samuel Gill, and inserting the names of the Governor, Inspector General, Samuel Gill, Geo. T. Wood, and Harry J. Todd.

Mr. TERRY moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table: rejected—yeas, 38; nays, 50.

Mr. EWING moved a call of the roll: rejected.

Mr. LEACH moved a call of the House: adopted.

The roll was called, and the absentees excused.

Mr. ELLIS' motion to reconsider was then adopted—yeas, 50; nays, 42.

Mr. HARRISON moved to insert the names of the Inspector General, Samuel Gill, and A. Buford as commissioners: adopted.

Mr. CLEARY moved to amend Mr. HARRISON's amendment, by striking out the names mentioned, and inserting the names of the Governor, James S. Jackson, Geo. T. Wood, and Inspector General.

Mr. J. W. WHITE moved the previous question: ordered.

Mr. MACHEN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question: rejected—yeas, 42; nays, 47.

The question was then taken on striking out the names in the original bill—the Governor, Inspector General, and Samuel Gill—and inserting the names proposed by Mr. HARRISON—the Inspector General, Samuel Gill, and A. Buford: adopted—yeas, 49; nays, 42.

Mr. LANNOM offered an amendment appropriating not exceeding \$10,000 for medicines and hospital supplies: adopted.

The original bill provides that all able-bodied male citizens, who are married men and house keepers, between the ages of forty and fifty years, shall constitute a home guard.

Mr. EWING moved to strike out forty, and insert forty-five: rejected—yeas, 41; nays, 50.

Mr. JACOB moved an amendment appropriating \$2,500 for the purchase of right to use the vent-stopper of ordnance invented and patented by J. J. Hirschbuhl, of Louisville: rejected.

Mr. GAITHER offered an amendment to the 11th section of the bill, to the effect that it shall not be deemed insurrectionary for citizens of the State to band together for the purpose of protection, and resisting an invasion of the State of armed men to interfere with the trade and commerce of the State: rejected—yeas, 43; nays, 47.

Mr. EWING moved to strike out the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the bill: rejected—yeas, 46; nays, 46.

Mr. JACOB offered an amendment giving seven-eights of the arms purchased to the home guard: rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 84.

Mr. M. J. COOK offered an amendment to the effect that the bill shall not take effect until approved by a majority of the legal voters of this Commonwealth: rejected—yeas, 6; nays, 82.

The original bill provides for the election of officers, &c., by ballot.

Mr. GOHEEN moved to strike out ballot and insert *viva voce*: adopted.

Mr. LEACH moved to reconsider the vote adopting the above amendment: laid on the table.

Mr. GOODLOE offered an amendment by way of additional section, providing that before any persons shall have arms distributed to them they shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State.

1st. There exists in the State of Kentucky an organized body or bodies of men called the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

2d. If such body or bodies exists in this State, the object, intent, and declared purposes of such organization, and the constitution and by-laws of such organization.

3d. What officers of the State of Kentucky, whether civil or military, are members of said organization, and the names of such officers.

4th. What obligations the members of said organization come under by the constitution or by-laws thereof, to oppose the government of the United States, and to assist, either directly or indirectly, the government of the Southern Confederacy or the President thereof.

5th. Where the societies called the "Knights of the Golden Circle" are located.

6th. Whether there are any members of the legislature who are members of the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

7th. That the committee have power to adopt the above resolution: laid on the table.

The original bill gives one fourth of the arms, &c., to the Home Guard.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to amend by striking out one fourth and inserting one half: adopted—yeas, 47; nays, 25.

Mr. FAULCONER offered an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. MACHEN offered an amendment as a substitute for the original bill and substitute offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD.

[Appropriates \$1,300,000 for purchase of arms and accoutrements; \$600,000 for instruction and training; and \$160,000 for ammunition; appoints the Governor, Inspector General, and Chief Engineer to constitute a military board for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and disbursing the same; all white males over 45, and between 15 and 18 to constitute a home guard, to have the same organization as the State Guard.]

The vote being taken the substitute was rejected—yeas, 9; nays, 46.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, as amended, for the original

bill for persons and papers.

And that said committee have power to inquire into, and ascertain if the Governor of Kentucky has carried on a secret correspondence, and otherwise, with any of the authorities of the Confederate States, or with a Governor of one of the seceded States, touching the secession of Kentucky from the United States; and whether any correspondence has taken place between the Governor of Kentucky and any person in authority in the Confederate States, as to the furnishing of troops

to Kentucky to the Confederate States, or any of them, or being furnished by said States, or any of them, to Kentucky, and report the same to this House.

Mr. TEVIS moved that the whole subject be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. F. NEIL moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. CARLISLE said that he had very great doubts about the propriety of ordering the investigation contemplated by the resolutions, but as it seemed to be the pleasure of the House to do so, he would acquiesce, and vote in the affirmative.

Mr. TYE moved the previous question: rejected.

Mr. F. NEIL withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. BURNAM moved the previous question: carried.

The whole subject was then referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. HITT, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry enrolled bills, which were signed by the SPEAKER.

RESOLUTION.

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MILITARY BILL.

Mr. HITT moved the previous question: rejected.

Mr. BURNAM moved the previous question: carried.

The whole subject was then referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

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RESOLUTION.

Mr. IRELAND offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives,* That the committee on Federal Relations inquire into, and report to this House, whether arms have been purchased, and whether efforts have been made by bodies of men, or an individual, or individuals in Kentucky to procure arms from outside of Kentucky, to arm bodies of men, or individuals in Kentucky, with a view to aid, or assist in the secession of Kentucky from the Federal Union, and that said committee have power to send

**THE COMMONWEALTH.**  
**FRANKFORT.**  
J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, ..... MAY 22, 1861.

**DAILY SESSION COMMONWEALTH.**

TERMS.—FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.  
If any person should pay for a longer time than the session continues, the *Tri-weekly Commonwealth* will be sent long enough to make it up.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at FOUR DOLLARS per year, or Forty Cents per month.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is Two Dollars per year.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be had at the counting-room at Five Cents per single copy, or at THREE DOLLARS per hundred. Orders should be left at the office, or with the reporters, on the day before the publication of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS BUPORD as a Union candidate to represent the county of Woodford in the lower branch of our next Legislature.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday last referring to the fact that some of the brokers and banks of that city had determined to throw out Kentucky money, protests against it, and says that banks that have stood the test since 1839, and have refused to suspend even in 1857, and which have redeemed without any sign of suspending, over \$6,000,000, in 1861, since the run on them by the Ohio and Indiana banks, should not be discredited. Our readers will not fail to note the remark of the Enquirer; it acknowledges that for the past four months the banks of Ohio and Indiana have by a systematic run upon the banks of Kentucky drawn from their vaults over \$6,000,000. And because the Legislature has given them the power to protect themselves, and the people of Kentucky, their notes are to be discredited!

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Convention at Wheeling representing the Western counties of Virginia, adjourned, *sine die*, on Wednesday night. They did not pass an ordinance of secession from the State of Virginia, but appointed a Central Committee, with power either to order the re-assembling of this Convention, or a new one at such a time as they may deem necessary, prior to a General Convention to be held on the 11th of June. The Convention urged upon the people to disregard the acts of secession, etc., and to elect their members of Congress and the Legislature as though the acts of usurpation had never been committed; and to select none but good Union men.

The will of the majority of the people of Kentucky will control the friends of the South whenever it is made known at the polls. It is the duty of the minority to respect that will; and no Southern Rights man, nor one, however ultra, has expressed or entertained a thought of resistance to the majority.—*Louisville Courier*.

What about the vote cast on the fourth of this month? The people on that day spoke for the Union to the tune of upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND MAJORITY, and the vote would have been larger but for the rascality of Secessionists in refusing to open the polls in some precincts, and circulating the falsehood—that no election of Commissioners was to be held—in others.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World gives an account of the arrest and imprisonment for treason at Richmond, Virginia, of George G. Gaither, Esq., of Bardstown, in this State. The details are obtained from Mr. Gaither, who had returned to Washington. His treatment was inhuman and brutal. While he was in prison, he made the acquaintance of Mr. James L. Crittenden, a nephew of Hon. J. J. Crittenden. These gentlemen were both arrested on a charge of treason, without a particle of evidence against them.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We have before us two communications, urging the claims of Judge Alex. Lusk, and calling upon him to make the race for Congress in the Sixth District. We have not the slightest disposition to interfere with the affairs of others, but, without disparagement to the claims of others, we must be permitted to say that no better selection than that of Judge Lusk could be made. He is the very man for the times—a firm, fearless, and outspoken Union man. Should he be nominated by the Union Democracy of the old Sixth, his election would be certain.

Dr. Church recently addressed a meeting in New York upon the mortality incident to war. Disease and exposure constituted, he said, the great causes of death among soldiers. There had been obtained careful statistics at the Crimea and other places, of the amount of metal employed, and the number of the killed and wounded. The result was that they had ascertained with mathematical certainty, that 270 pounds of lead were shot away to every man that was killed. Prevention against disease was, therefore, what the soldiers chiefly needed.

It will be seen from the card of Mr. Penny, that he accedes to the desires of his numerous friends in this Senatorial District. He will make a gallant race, and, without doubt, will be elected.

The golden fountain of eternal youth, is supposed to be John C. Hendricks' Soda fountain. Go and see if we do not speak "whereof we know." The clever clerk, George Goodwin, will take pleasure in waiting on you.

From the Louisville Journal.  
**An Old Patriot.**

Capt. John S. Williams is a brave man, but we have no doubt that he would rather be in ten such battles as that at Buena Vista than have listened to the speech mentioned in the following letter. And yet we don't know that a man who is false to the flag of his country would feel very deeply the rebuke even of his own father's lofty words of patriotism:

LETTER FROM MONTGOMERY.  
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MT. STERLING, KY., May 17, 1861.

On yesterday, the Union Home Guard had a fine parade. In the absence of the Captain, Judge Gist, they were commanded by that military veteran, Col. W. Childs. The company numbers some eighty of the very best men of our community, representing the chivalry, intelligence, talent, and wealth of our county, and a finer looking body of men it is hard to get together. The venerable Gen. Samuel L. Williams having come in town to see the parade, the company was commanded to halt at a point where he was sitting and give him nine cheers, which were given with a hearty good will. When the old man was told that they were given to him—he being hard of hearing—he uncovered his whitened locks, and, leaning upon his staff, raised his bended form, and with eyes resting upon the stars and stripes, spoke as follows: "When I was a much younger man, I followed that flag; it was in 1812; the enemy was threatening our young and rising country. I had a young wife and a boy, the first fruit of our affection. I loved them; but dear as they were, I left them to serve my country under that flag. I was in two terrible battles, and endured all the hardships and toils incident to that memorable war. Under that banner we conquered. And can I now be such a dastard as to forget it? No, not if Kentucky secedes, I will not. I will be true to that Union. They may take my property—strip me of all, even take the little remnant of my life—but, as God is my witness, they can never make me recognize allegiance to any Government but the Union, with its glorious stars and stripes." The old man could say no more. His words choked in their utterance, while the big tears chased each other in rapid succession down his furrowed cheeks. The effect on the company and by-standers was electrical, and they gave vent to their welling up patriotic emotions by one long and loud shout for the old veteran, and the Union, and the old flag. Oh, how we wished for his son, Col. John S., to have witnessed this scene! But where was he while this was going on? Some fifteen miles distant, at Flat Rock, making a *disunion speech!* What a contrast! The son striking parochial blows and casting foul dishonor on that which the father toiled and suffered for, and which he holds dearer than life itself! But enough—the scene is suggestive for a whole column from your matchless pen.

On Thursday week, May 30th, the ladies from town will present a splendid silk flag to the Union Home Guards. It will be made the occasion of a grand picnic.

J. S. D.

**Letter from Lincoln County.**

STANFORD, May 18, 1861.

Editor Commonwealth:

I heard from a gentleman from Pulaski, that the Attorney General of the State, Mr. A. J. James, had written letters to Somerset, stating that the dealers in coal in that county could not ship their coal to Nashville, and that the Cumberland river would be blockaded, or was blockaded. The purpose of General A. J. James was evidently by misrepresentation to inflame the people in Pulaski, and prepare them for secession and disunion. The Attorney General has not succeeded in his object. The people of Pulaski are loyal Union men, and are not willing to see the State involved in war. Mr. James well knew that there was no blockade of the Cumberland river above Nashville, and that there was no wish or purpose of the Government to stop the shipment of coal down the Cumberland. Nashville is the highest port of entry on the Cumberland.

Yours, &c.

FRANKFORT BRASS BAND.—This band, under the leadership of that accomplished musician, Wm. Rowden, has become one of the finest companies of musicians in the western country. An institution of this kind has long been needed in our community, and now that we have one, composed of citizens of our town, and one that cannot be excelled in "discouraging eloquent music," we feel satisfied that the exertions of those belonging to the band, to get up something that will be a credit to our city, will be properly appreciated. Hurrah for the Frankfort Brass Band, say we. They now offer their services to the public, and as they have been at considerable expense in procuring instruments, uniforms, and paying for instruction, &c., we hope they will be liberally patronized. Any one desiring to obtain their services can do so by addressing Wm. Rowden or John Haley, Frankfort, Ky.

**A Card from Mr. Penny.**

LAWRENCEBURG, KY., May 20.

In response to the many flattering calls upon me by the people of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Anderson, Franklin and Woodford, to become a candidate for the Senate, I embrace this opportunity to say that I have, under all the circumstances, considered it my duty to acquiesce in the wishes of my friends, though greatly to the sacrifice of my private business engagements.

I am for the Union and constitutional liberty, and opposed to secession. Kentucky being in no way responsible for the civil war now being unfortunately waged, should occupy the proud position of neutrality.

W. W. PENNY.

A new bullet has been proposed to the Ordinance Department, which, it is said, will bring into use the old smooth-boored muskets with as much efficiency as the Minie rifle muskets. It has been approved by military men who have examined it, and it is expected to bring into use about one million stand of arms. It has been patented by a Pennsylvanian.

**Proclamation of the Governor.**

Whereas, numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any post or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with courageous firmness, the fixed position of self-defense, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid, and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow-citizens of all political leanings, is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war. And whereas, the arms distributed to the "State Guard," composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the *Federal Government nor the Confederate States*, but to resist and prevent encroachments upon her soil, her rights, her honor, and her sovereignty by either of the belligerent parties, and to preserve the peace, safety, prosperity, and happiness and strict neutrality of her people, in the hope she may soon have an opportunity to become a successful mediator between them; and in order to remove the unfounded distrust and suspicions of purposes to force Kentucky out of the Union, at the point of the bayonet—which may have been strongly and wickedly engendered in the public mind in regard to my own position and that of the "State Guard."

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and Commander-in-Chief of all her military forces, on land or water, have issued this my *proclamation*, hereby notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or united, and especially the "United States" and the "Confederate States," that I solemnly forbid any movement upon the soil of Kentucky or the occupation of any post, port, or place whatever within the lawful boundary of this State, by any of the forces under the orders of the States aforesaid, for any purpose whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the Legislative and Executive authorities of this State previously granted. I also hereby especially and solemnly forbid all good citizens of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated in the "State Guard" or otherwise, making any warlike or hostile demonstrations whatever against any of the authorities aforesaid, earnestly requesting all citizens, civil and military, to be obedient thereto; to be obedient to the laws and lawful orders of both the civil and military authorities; to remain when on military duty quietly and peacefully at their homes, pursuing their wonted lawful avocations; to refrain all words and acts likely to engender hot blood and provoke collision; to pursue such a line of wise conduct as will promote peace and tranquility, and thus keep far away from our beloved land and people the deplorable calamities of invasion; but at the same time earnestly counseling my fellow-citizens of Kentucky to make prompt and efficient preparations to assume the armor and attitude prescribed by the paramount and supreme law of self-defense—and strictly of self-defense alone; praying Almighty God to have us evermore in his holy keeping, and to preserve us in peace, prosperity, and security forever.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,**  
I, [L. S.] have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secy of State.

May 21, 1861-w&t-w3m.

A KENTUCKY ANECDOTE.—A southern gentleman owned a slave, a very intelligent fellow, who was a Universalist. On one occasion he illustrated the intellectual character of his religion in the following manner: A certain slave had obtained a license of the Baptists to preach. He was holding forth in the presence of many of his colored brethren at one time, when he undertook to describe the process of Adam's creation. Said he, "when God made Adam, he stoop down, scrape up a little dirt, wet it a little, warm it a little in his hands, and squeeze it in the right shape, and then lean it up against the fence to dry."

"Top dere!" said our Universalist大师. "You say dat are du fust man ever made?"

"Sartin!" said the preacher.

"Den," said the other, "jes tell a feller whar dat ar fence come from!"

"Hush!" said the preacher, two more questions like dat would spile all the feology in de world."

A dispatch from Cairo on Saturday stated that no provisions or other freight will be stopped there destined for Kentucky or any other State in the Union, unless there is good reason to believe that they are intended for seceded States.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**

WASHINGTON, May 18.  
The garrison at Fort Monroe will consist of 5,000 troops and the camp outside of 20,000 under Butler.

It is understood that all forces who will serve three years will be accepted. The river Rappahannock has been blockaded to prevent supplies to the Virginians. Since the blockade of the Potomac a battery has been discovered at Mathias Point, Va.

A dispatch from the Tribune says Richmond will be early attacked.

Gen. Cooke has 6,000 well armed troops at Culpepper and 3,000 more between there and Alexandria.

The military authorities consider they had best march on Culpepper and thence to Charlottesville and Lynchburg. Forces will also be sent to Aquia Creek. Also a large force to Norfolk, thus investing Richmond on all sides. Probably the first encounter will be at Culpepper.

The Times' dispatches say Ex-Gov. Wise is dangerously ill.

St. Louis, May 20.

The following will appear in to-morrow morning's papers:

Whereas, much excitement and apprehension exists in the public mind on account of the supposed intentions of the Federal Government towards those persons who disapprove of its action, and particularly on account of rumors afloat on the streets that a large number of warrants for the arrest of disaffected persons had already been or would be issued, to allay excitement and quiet apprehensions, I am authorized by General Harney to state that these rumors are groundless, that the Government has no purpose of oppressing for opinion's sake, and means to hold only those accountable who commit overt acts against it.

[Signed] J. A. BROWNTREE.

President Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

A letter in the American from Williamsburg, seven miles south of Hagerstown, Md., says a thousand Virginia and South Carolina troops from Harper's Ferry took a position on the Virginia side of the Potomac on Sunday, opposite that town, which commands the Ferry.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

The city government has arrested three men concerned in the attack on the Massachusetts troops and they have been indicted by the grand jury. They are now on bail of \$500 each.

It is said that the Government has measures on foot which will result in a brilliant triumph at Harper's Ferry.

Torpedo and submarine batteries have been sunk near Norfolk.

The Lynchburg paper of yesterday announced the arrival of a large body of troops from Arkansas and Louisiana.

Gen. Beauregard is in Charleston.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Government contemplates taking possession of Arlington Heights by Wednesday with 10,000 troops.

Gen. Butler spent yesterday and last night in company with the President, Gen. Scott, and the Cabinet. He has received full instructions. He leaves for Fort Monroe immediately, and will assume full command of the Department of Virginia. Most important movements will be made in that section this week. It is understood about 20,000 troops will be under his command immediately, with constant reinforcements.

Gen. Scott declines to accept the four regiments from Maryland, unless they enter the general service. They report only for duty in State and this District. An independent regiment from that State is accepted for the war.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Montgomery Advertiser says the Confederate Congress has decided to remove the Capital to Richmond.

A maiden lady in Boston, on reading an account of the marriage of Miss Georgiana Ives, at Chicago, to young Bentley, who saved her from drowning at the sinking of the steamer Lady Elgin, said: "It's a very romantic affair, no doubt; but I would rather be drowned, any time, than to sit half the night with a young man, on a piece of wreck, in my night gown."

The peaches in this region are not injured by the late frosts. The trees are full bloom, and without severe frosts, will bear abundant.—*M. Sterling Whig*.

Anything Midas touched turned into gold. In these days, touch men with gold and they'll turn into anything.

**EXTRAORDINARY SCHEME!**

**ALL PRIZES NET.**

**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$24,562**

**SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY!**  
OF KENTUCKY.

**R. FRANCE & COMPANY, Managers.**

**CLASS NO. 253,**

**Decided by drawing of Consolidated Lottery, Class 91, to be drawn in Wilmington, Del.**

**ON MONDAY, MAY 27TH, 1861.**

1 prize of .....	\$24,562



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# Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

#### BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,  
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF  
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,  
Will Convince all who Suffer from  
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MARIONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.  
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Bills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HANOVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BELLEVILLE, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, January 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and had they so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crocks, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

C A T U N.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marl w&twtw.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alerative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROPHULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND Eruptive DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCIURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DERMATITIS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPIELAS, Rose OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Scrofula and Scrophulous Complaints, Eructions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scalp Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Dermatitis, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great protector of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many ranking disorders are nipp'd in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the impeded blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this tabubus of life disorders, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something goes wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever.

Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for 35.

Gray & Todd, Agents,

marl w&twtw

FRANKFORT, KY.

# UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND INVOCATING CORDIAL

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be kept in every family. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest Liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and quart bottles. Also—

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Port Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Sherry Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Madeira Wine.

Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use; the best Wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This Wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Jamaica Rum.

ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY. All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.

T O THE PUBLIC.

I will stake my reputation as a man, standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is true; and can be relied upon by every purchaser.

Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice should give the preference to these articles.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

sole Manufacturer and Importer of Schiedam Aromatic Schnaps, No. 22, Beaver Street, N. Y.

June 22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-4